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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

TO

THE PROPRIETORS.

February 1833.

THE Council of the University of London, on occasion of making their Report for the present year, have felt that the peculiar circumstances in which the Institution is placed, render it incumbent upon them to lay before the Proprietors, in somewhat greater detail than heretofore, its present state and prospects; and they have thought it convenient that this Report should be printed and circulated for the information of the Proprietors, prior to the General Meeting, in order that the Proprietors might be better prepared to discuss the topics adverted to in the Report.

The pecuniary capital of the University may be comprised under the following heads :—

	£	s.	d.
1482 Shares of £100 each, fully paid up ..	148,200	0	0
122 ditto, in respect of which one or more instalments have been paid, amounting to	7,355	0	0
Forfeited Shares	800	0	0
Donations	2,527	10	0
Total Cash received, being the real capital..	158,882	10	0
Arrears of Instalments	4,845	0	0
Nominal Capital	£163,727	10	0

In the month of March last, Mr. Tooke was authorized by the Council to adopt such proceedings as he should deem most expedient for recovery of the instalments in arrear; and he accordingly took steps for this purpose, the result of which, the Council regret to state, has only produced the sum of £200 or thereabouts. In some peculiar cases, Proprietors have been allowed on payment of a fine to convert their shares into donations: and the Council, after ascertaining the circumstances of the defaulters, and examining the steps taken to require payment, feel compelled to state their belief that little of the instalments which are due from persons residing in England can now be recovered. A sum, however, of £500 is due from Shareholders residing in India, application for which has been made; and the Council consider that they are not too sanguine in their expectation of obtaining £400 from this source.

A list of the subscribers from whom the arrears in question are due will be found attached to this Report; and to this default, from whatever cause arising, the present embarrassment of the Institution is in some measure to be attributed.

The following is a summary of the state of the finances of the University on the 1st January 1833:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Debts on 1st January 1832, as shown in last Report	795	0	0			
Expended during the Year 1832 (See p. 20)	5153	11	4			
Outstanding Debts incurred in 1832	1054	0	0			
				7002	11	4
Balance in hand 1st Jan 1832	550	0	7			
Received during the Year for Fees, &c.	3506	9	9			
				4056	10	4
Balance of debt against the University on 1st January 1833				£2946	1	0

A Table, p. 22, will show the estimated expenditure of the Session 1831—1832, as compared with the real expenditure.

It will there be found that the extraordinary expenses exceed the estimate by nearly £1100: this has principally arisen from an unforeseen outlay in preparing the playground, the soil of

which was found to require great expense in draining, and in laying down a pavement from the street to the school-room door.

The Council have the satisfaction of observing, that scarcely any portion of the extraordinary expenditure will recur; and the guarantee to Dr. Carswell will terminate in April: but after having carefully reconsidered their estimate, and taken into account many small items of expenditure, which, although varying in every year, constitute unavoidable articles of charge, they deem it right to compute the annual expense of the Institution at not less than £4000.

At the beginning of October last, the balance against the University was £2946: and thence arose considerable difficulty at the close of the last Session; as it was impossible to open the present Session without obtaining some advance of money in order to meet the exigency. The unfavourable state of the Classes during that year had been commonly ascribed to the dissensions which had previously prevailed: and it was generally admitted that a fair trial of the University could only be obtained in a new Session. Had the Council convened a General Meeting, and laid all the circumstances before the Proprietors, it is more than probable that the public disclosure of the state of the finances of the University, and the discussion consequent upon it, would have had a very injurious effect upon the entries of Students for the Session. It was, therefore, considered better to delay making any appeal to the Proprietors till their next annual General Meeting, when all the circumstances relating to the Institution being before them, they would be enabled to form a more accurate judgement of the whole case: and in the mean time, with a view to a general provision for the opening of the Classes, the Council passed a Resolution, declaring that it was expedient to raise, by loan, the sum of £1500 for the immediate purposes of the University, in the manner therein mentioned. In consequence of which the sum of £1100 was advanced as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Duckworth	100	0	0
Mr. Fearon	100	0	0
Mr. Goldsmid	100	0	0
Mr. Grote	100	0	0
Mr. Charles Morris	100	0	0
Mr. G. W. Norman	100	0	0
Mr. John Smith	200	0	0
Duke of Somerset	100	0	0
Mr. Strutt	100	0	0
Mr. Tooke	100	0	0
	£1100	0	0

The result of the present Session, so far as regards the General School, has not equalled the hopes of the Council.

The following statement may be relied on, as showing what will be the financial state of the University on the 1st of October next (1833) :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The estimated Expenses of present Session, from 1st October 1832 to 1st October 1833:						
Ordinary Expenses. (See p. 22)	3568	0	0			
Extraordinary ditto	382	0	0			
				3950	0	0
The estimated Receipts of present Session, from 1st October 1832 to 1st October 1833				3181	0	0
Balance on present Session against University.				769	0	0
Balance against University on 1st October 1832.				2946	0	0
Estimated total balance against the University, on 1st October 1833				3715	0	0

In order to provide for this failing in the state of the finances, and for the future carrying on of the Institution, the Council have considered various plans, a statement of which is postponed to the conclusion of their Report.

Secretary.

The office of Secretary having become vacant by the resignation of the Warden, Mr. Horner, the Council took the following steps to fill up the vacancy. They published advertisements calling upon candidates to send in their applications addressed to the Chairman of the Council. The advertisement stated that

the salary would not exceed £300 a year; that the Secretary would be required to give daily attendance at the University during such hours as the Council should direct; that he should keep the records of the Council, and act as its minister in its absence.

A considerable number of applications were in consequence received, and the Council proceeded to examine the claims of the various candidates. The Council were desirous to obtain the whole undivided services of a gentleman fitted to fill this office; but at the period of election the Council considering the state of the Institution; and that Mr. Coates, who had acted as their Secretary since the retirement of the Warden, and whose zeal and assiduity together with his acquaintance with the state of the University had been highly beneficial to the Institution, was in many respects peculiarly qualified for the situation; determined, under the circumstances, to elect that gentleman, although with a previous knowledge that whilst he undertook to discharge all the duties of the office, he would not be able to give constantly more than three hours attendance at the University during the day. In consideration of this diminished portion of service, they offered the situation to him at the reduced salary of £200 per annum. This offer Mr. Coates has accepted, and has since performed the duties of the office in a manner which, in the opinion of the Council, has justified the propriety of the appointment.

Committee of Management.

The Council, in pursuance of the plan of management approved of by the Proprietors on the 3rd of March 1832, proceeded to elect a Committee of Management of five Members of the Council, whose names were announced to the Proprietors in March last; and this Committee has been in the habit of meeting weekly to transact the ordinary business of the Establishment.

The number of meetings of the Committee has been 46; that of the Council 17. A statement of the attendances of the individual Members is appended to this Report.

The Committee has introduced various alterations in the

general management, which have been sanctioned by the Council. According to one of these alterations, the fees paid by Students are divided at once between the fund due to the Professors, and that belonging to the Institution, and the accounts kept distinct; by which means the Council avoid drawing for their current expenses on the funds belonging to the Professors, and are able accurately to ascertain at once the state of their own finances. The accounts are regularly stated, and the vouchers examined at each weekly meeting of the Committee.

Academical Senate.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Proprietors, an Academical Senate has been established, composed of certain Faculties, which consist of all the Professors with a President, who is a Member of the Council and of the Committee of Management. A statement of the provisions of this Senate has some time since been transmitted to the Proprietors. No important breach of discipline has, the Council are happy to state, hitherto required the interference of this body; but it has been found of benefit in preserving respect towards the Professors, and becoming conduct amongst the Pupils towards each other. In the various matters relating to the instruction afforded by the Institution, it has been found of great benefit, and has given much valuable assistance to the Council. As the Institution increases in strength, this arrangement will be found of still greater utility.

Remuneration of Professors.

The Council, at the suggestion of the Committee of Management, have made a new distribution of the fees between the Professors and the University; by which it is arranged, that in Classes where the fees of the Pupils who have entered for the Session shall not exceed the sum of £100, the Professor shall take all the fees; where they shall exceed the sum of £100 and shall not exceed the sum of £300, the Professor shall take the first £100, and the surplus shall be equally divided between the University and the Professor: where the fees shall exceed the

sum of £300, the Professor shall take two thirds, and the University the remaining third.

Library.

The accessions to the Library during the past year consist of

4000 Volumes bequeathed by Mr. Bentham.
709 presented to the University.
29 purchased.

4738

Making the following numbers of volumes in each collection :

General Library	11,240
Ricardo	461
Law	1,104
Medicine	2,243
	15,048

Museum.

To the Museum of Natural History but few additions have been made. The Museum of Anatomy has been increased by 198 preparations, making a total of 2358.

A list of the contributors to the Library and Museum is inserted at the end of this Report.

Bequests.

The Council have great pleasure in stating that the late Mr. Bentham has bequeathed to the University a large and valuable portion of his library, consisting of about 4000 volumes, with many pamphlets upon miscellaneous subjects ; and Mr. Clark of Barnstaple has bequeathed the sum of £50 to the University, which has been received from his executors. The Council, notwithstanding the state of their finances, have not considered it proper to apply this latter bequest in payment of their current expenses ; and they propose to invest it in the Funds, and to devote the interest arising from it, and other similar bequests or endowments, in establishing Prizes, or otherwise, as may be deemed most conducive to the encouragement of learning.

Students.

The following Table shows the number of Students on the 1st of February in 1832 and 1833.

	Year 1832.	Year 1833.
Faculties of Arts and of Law ..	168	148
——— of Medicine	232	283
Junior School	—	249

The Council have reason to hope that an Institution hitherto established at Wymondly, by the endowment of Mr. Coward, for the education of young men for the Ministry, is about to be removed to the immediate neighbourhood of the University, in order that the Students may procure within its walls their literary and scientific education, their theological education being provided for within their own precincts. It may be expected that this Institution will afford a constant addition of a considerable number of Students to the Classes of the University, with mutual advantage. It is probable that other seminaries, whether conducted by private individuals or of a more public character, may be induced to follow the example of the Wymondly Institution, and to avail themselves, for the purposes of general instruction, of the advantages held out by the Classes of the University.

Engineering.

It has been suggested to the Council that some other branches of learning than those for which there are at present Classes, might be usefully taught at the University; they have taken the subject into their consideration; and they have now under deliberation the question of instituting Professorships of Civil Engineering, and some other subjects not hitherto taught in British Universities.

Junior School.

The School which was opened within the walls of the University, in January 1832, has prospered even beyond the expectations of the Council; and as this is the first opportunity which the Council have had of noticing in their annual Report this very important addition to the Institution, they deem it

right to enter into the subject in somewhat greater detail than they should otherwise have thought it necessary to do.

The number of boys attending the School at the end of its first term, or immediately before the Easter Holidays, was about 80. At the end of the second term, in August 1832, they were 140. At Christmas the number of Pupils was 192; and those who are entered for the present term amount to 249. The increase therefore since the foundation of the School has been both rapid and steady.

The School is placed entirely under the management of the Professors of Latin and Greek, and enjoys the benefit of their constant superintendence, subject to the control of the Council. There is only a part of one hour, out of the five hours during which the School is assembled, that one of the Professors is not present; and they themselves take an active part in the instruction of the Classes. The Professors are assisted by four Masters, who are constantly present in the School, and by seven other Masters for Mathematics and Scientific Arithmetic, Commercial Arithmetic and Writing, the French and German Languages, English Reading, and Drawing. French and German are taught by the same gentlemen who lecture in the University, M. Merlet and Dr. Hausmann.

In the method of teaching there is nothing which is put forward as original or new; but in following the usual methods, the Professors take care that the understanding of their Pupils shall be exercised by frequent and close questioning. The part of the system which seems most peculiar, is, that to the younger Pupils the greatest part of their instruction is communicated orally, and their memory is less burthened than in common Schools, with lessons to be learned by rote from books. For example, they are taught Geography, not by learning lists of names, but by the teacher pointing out to the Class the situation of places on large and distinct Maps, and questioning them afterwards.

In assigning the causes of the present prosperity of the School, and estimating the probability of its continuance, the Council cannot but state their belief that one main cause of its success is the confidence felt by the parents of the boys, that the method

of instruction, directed by gentlemen in the distinguished situation of the Professors of Latin and Greek, will be sound and rational. Another cause is the comparative cheapness of the education here offered. The annual fee is £15; and for this sum the boys not only receive instruction in all the ordinary branches of learning, but may have the benefit of lessons in drawing and in the German language, if it be wished, without any additional payment.

A further reason of the popularity of the School they believe to be, the strict abstinence from corporal punishment. The discipline of the School is enforced by impositions and confinement, and by the salutary check of the monthly reports of progress and conduct which are sent to the parents or guardians of each boy. These monthly reports, by satisfying the reasonable anxiety of parents, must tend greatly to strengthen their confidence in the School.

Another recommendation of the School is the large playground which has been laid out for the boys. The access to such an open space is a very great advantage to boys resident in the Metropolis; and that it is highly prized is evident from the fact, that in the spring and summer the boys resort to it an hour before the School is open.

In the causes thus assigned for the success of the School, the Council see nothing temporary or unstable; and they therefore feel themselves justified in holding out an expectation that the number of pupils will gradually increase. If it remains at its present amount, the University will derive an income from the School of £750 per annum, its portion of the fees being £3 for each boy: and the ordinary annual outlay for the purposes of the School will probably not exceed the sum of £200.

If the School should continue to increase, it will clearly be the interest of the University not to suffer it to be checked by the want of sufficient room and suitable accommodation.

One point remains to which the Council desire to call the particular attention of the Proprietors; the probability that the School after a short time will furnish a supply of students to the Classes of the University. Even during the present session four pupils have passed from the School into the University

Classes. It is likely that in subsequent years a greater number of pupils will be thus gained, who might never have been attracted to the University, if their earlier education had been conducted elsewhere. At the same time the accession of students who have been previously well instructed, will tend to raise the character and reputation of the University Classes.

State and Prospect of the University.

The Council would feel unmingled pleasure in stating the foregoing instances of the favorable progress of the University, were it not for the crippled state of its finances. The Proprietors will have observed from the previous statement, that the University will have at the close of the present session a debt of about £4000, an annual expenditure on the very lowest scale of reduction varying from £3500 to £4000 per annum, and an annual income of from £2500 to £3000, no considerable improvement of which can within any short period be expected. In these circumstances the Council have considered it their duty to disclose everything relating to the Institution in the very fullest manner to the Proprietors and to the public; being persuaded that an Institution founded on the principles of this University can only be successfully conducted by the most open dealing, and that the Proprietors ought not to be expected to come forward to support it without a full knowledge of the nature and extent of the difficulties they have to contend with.

Before proceeding to a statement of the various plans which have been suggested for the future support of the Institution, it has been considered desirable by the Council that the Proprietors should be distinctly apprised of the consequences of declining to sanction some one plan for this object. They are shortly these: the Council will be able to complete all their engagements with their present students, but at the close of the present Session, unless some of the plans suggested in the sequel for giving support to the Institution be adopted, they may be reduced to the necessity of giving notice that the Institution cannot reopen upon its present footing. The Council however confidently anticipate that no such result will occur; but that they shall be able to give the Proprietors that confidence in the

present conduct of the University, and those securities against future mismanagement, which may induce them to exert for the support of the Institution the same liberality as that which led to its foundation.

The Council, in thus inviting the support of the Proprietors and the public, deem it of the utmost importance that a distinct conception should be formed and constantly kept in view of the objects which are intended to be attained by this Establishment, and of the means which are necessary for their attainment.

The object, as stated in the original prospectus and in the Deed of Settlement, was, that this Institution was established "for the advancement and promotion of Literature and Science "by affording to young men residing in, or resorting to, the "Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of South-"wark, and counties adjoining to either of the cities, or to the "said borough, adequate opportunities for obtaining literary "and scientific education at a moderate expense." It is with great regret that the Council, after the experience of above four years, are compelled to declare that in so far as it was contemplated by this Establishment to afford for the attainment of literary and scientific education, opportunities which did not previously exist, the University has hitherto been much less successful than its Founders anticipated. Those studies which are essential to attaining success in lucrative arts and professions, will always find an adequate number of skilful and industrious instructors, without any support beyond the fees of the pupils. It is, rather for another class of sciences, the knowledge of which is not profitable to the possessor in a pecuniary point of view, but which exert a great influence on the well-being of society, that such an Institution was required. An accurate comprehension of the phenomena of the human mind—of the instruments by which knowledge is acquired and communicated—of the science of government—of the principles on which laws should be made and justice administered—of the rules which govern the creation and the distribution of wealth—in a word, an accurate comprehension of all those various and intricate sciences which are closely connected with the moral and political condition of

mankind, stood high amongst the objects sought to be attained by this Institution; and scarcely second among them was the study of the higher branches of mathematics, of natural philosophy, and of many of those sciences, which consist in the examination of the laws and properties of material objects. It was in order to afford opportunities for the study of these sciences, and to confer on this country the facilities given by foreign Universities, that this University was mainly founded and supported. The advantage of these studies being rather felt by their gradual operation upon society than by any specific benefit to the possessor, the taste for them must be created by pointing out the nature of these advantages to the public and to the student: in other words, the study must be produced by teaching them. If these opportunities were continued, there would not in due time be wanting students sufficient to support professorships devoted to such objects. For a considerable time, however, such Chairs could not exist without extraneous support; and for those especially such an institution as the present was required. For the support of these objects, notwithstanding the fund so liberally supplied by the public, this Institution has hitherto found itself unable adequately to provide. The Council, however, anticipate that they may be able to attain them at some future period, provided the resources of the University can be so far improved as to admit of its continuance. It would not be difficult to show how the mere fact of the existence of the Institution affords a ready object to which those persons who are anxious to encourage the pursuit of any study, may devote their liberality: and in proof of this assertion it is scarcely necessary to do more than to recall to the knowledge of the Proprietors, that several individuals have united together to endow a professorship of Jurisprudence, with an annual sum, which, however small, is sufficient to obtain the services of a gentleman of eminent capacity; and to remind them of the before-mentioned legacy by Mr. Clark. These facts are trivial in themselves; but events similar to these, and of greater importance, will, the Council have no doubt, constantly occur, provided the Establishment be put on a permanent footing.

In order to establish the University on such a permanent footing, an increase in its funds of not less than £1000 per annum is essential. The Council, however, wish to impress on the Proprietors the importance of providing a still larger fund. At the present estimated rate of expenditure of £3500 per annum, the Council are compelled to use the most rigid economy, and to deny to the Professors many things that would be highly useful in their course of instruction. However, £1000 per annum will be sufficient to enable the Institution to proceed; and it is with a view to provide that increase, that the Council call the attention of the Proprietors to the following schemes which are submitted for their consideration.

Charter.

The first scheme which presented itself to the Council as favourable for the support of the Institution, was, if possible, to obtain a Charter enabling it to grant degrees in subjects not theological. For this purpose a Charter was drawn with considerable care, which passed through all the proper offices, and required, to make it complete, nothing but the affixing of the Great Seal. Before, however, this could be obtained, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge remonstrated against it, and expressed a determination, if granted, to bring the matter before the Privy Council, which is the ultimate court of appeal. Upon this the Charter was stayed; and it remains in the state in which it then was. It has caused an expense of about £170 to the University in fees; which will, however, be useful so far, that it will not be necessary again to pay some portion of them, should the Charter be obtained at any future time.

Unoccupied Site of Land.

The remaining plans are more within the control of the Proprietors. The first of them is to let out the piece of unappropriated land in front of the University, on building leases: the size of it is 240 feet frontage, and a depth varying from 98 to 130 feet: this, it is estimated, might let at a rental of £276 per annum; although the Council are informed that at present it would be difficult to procure a tenant. This would afford but a

slender support to the Institution, and it would occupy a piece of land of considerable value to the University, the possession of which at some future period might be of great importance to the Institution, if it should ultimately succeed. It also interferes in some degree with the next plan.

Hospital.

The next plan is the establishment of a Hospital. Previous to the last public meeting, the Medical Professors urged on the Council the propriety of taking steps for the establishment of a hospital, as necessary to the perfection of the Medical department of the University: and the Council were induced to regard this scheme with the greater attention, from the assurances held out to them that such a project would add greatly to the funds of the Institution, by the increase of pupils. Accordingly, at the last public meeting, the consent of the Proprietors was obtained to devote that portion of ground which is opposite to the University in such manner as the Council should deem advisable for the erection of a hospital. Upon obtaining this permission, the Council, together with the Medical Professors, proceeded to consider of a scheme; and the following was approved of as proper to be adopted in case of the measure being carried into effect.

That the Hospital should be ultimately adapted to the accommodation of 200 patients; a portion of the building sufficient only for 100 patients and the necessary attendants, however, being in the first place completed.

That the government of the Hospital should be in the Council of the University, but that the medical treatment of the patients, and the instruction of the students, should be under the direction of the Faculty of Medicine. That the fees of pupils should be received in the University, and be applied, if the subscriptions should be insufficient for those purposes, to the support of the Hospital, and the payment of any debt affecting it. If such fees, however, should not be required for such purposes, that two thirds of them should go to the medical officers of the Hospital, and the remaining one third to the University.

The Council then applied to architects for a plan of the building; and the result was, that a plan sent in by Mr. Ainger was preferred by the Medical Professors and the Council. They then circulated a prospectus, in order to obtain subscriptions; and several gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee for that purpose, and have exerted themselves with great energy and some success. The result is, that the sum of £2300 has been subscribed; and the Council are assured that a much larger sum would be subscribed forthwith if the building were begun, and if the public saw some tolerable certainty of its being completed. The Committee have also informed the Council, that an appearance of lukewarmness on their part has prevented the subscriptions from being so numerous as they would otherwise have been. The Council, however, have considered it to be their duty to obtain all the information in their power on this subject, and to lay it before the Proprietors, but not to take any direct steps, which might not be attended with ultimate success, without their sanction.

The estimated expense of the Hospital, after a liberal allowance beyond the proposed contract, is £10,000; that is, it is estimated that for £10,000 the Hospital would contain 165 beds, and the other furniture and apparatus requisite for the reception of patients. The estimated income of the Hospital is,

	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions	1000	0	0
By Fees of Students	3000	0	0
Total....	£4000	0	0

But till the debt should be paid off, the University would gain nothing from this latter source beyond their proportion of fees arising from the increased attendance of Pupils to the Medical Lectures of the University. The estimate of the increase of Students is necessarily very vague; but it is placed by the Medical Professors at from 80 to 120. This would produce at an estimate of £18 per pupil, an increase of from £480 to £720 to the University, to be devoted to such purposes of instruction as the Council might think fit; and it would be, if realized, a more profitable speculation than that of letting the ground on

building leases. This estimate, however, assumes three most important things: 1st, That it will be possible to obtain funds sufficient for building and furnishing the Hospital; 2nd, That the Hospital, when built and furnished, will produce funds sufficient for its own support, and the payment of interest on any debt that may have been incurred to build it; and 3rd, That the Hospital, so supporting itself, will cause an increase of not less than 50 Pupils to the Medical Classes of the Institution. Upon the best consideration which the Council have been able to give to the evidence on these subjects, which is necessarily fluctuating and uncertain, they are induced to believe that these three conditions would be realized; and that the Hospital on this site would produce a larger permanent income than houses built on long leases. It has been suggested to the Council, that the value of this land might be secured by letting it to the Hospital, at a ground rent not less than that which a builder would give for it. The objection to this plan is, the probability that the Hospital would not be able to pay such a ground rent; and that the land would only be encumbered with a useless pile affording no return; and even should it still succeed, the rent paid to the University will always, in some degree, lessen its share of the profits. A more practicable mode of effecting this purpose would be to change the site of the Hospital, and make it form the northern wing of the present building; by this means the ground opposite the University would be free for the purpose of raising an income upon it, in such manner as should be found most beneficial. This scheme, however, is not free from objections. Some persons might object to the circumstance of the Hospital being connected by one roof with the University. The general Pupils would, however, be in fact removed somewhat further from the Hospital, than if it were placed on the originally intended site; and if the patients were introduced from the back or north side of the building, nothing would be visible on the front or southern side which could offend or alarm the most sensitive person. There would also still remain the obstacle of raising money. If the sum of £4000 or £5000 were subscribed, it would probably not be difficult to raise a sufficient sum to complete the Hospi-

tal on the security of the ground on which the building stood; but should the Hospital fail, a mortgagee might take possession of this piece of land: and the prospect of the various difficulties and vexations which he would have it in his power to produce, might induce the Proprietors to pause before they transferred the power which they confided in the Council of raising money on the ground opposite to the Institution, to that of raising money on the ground attached to it, however accurately defined and limited.

Such are the principal plans for the establishment of a Hospital. The Council, however, have hitherto constantly declared that whatsoever plan might be adopted, the University would not be liable for any portion of the expenses or debts of the Hospital; and they trust that the Proprietors, whatever course they may adopt, will not swerve from this line of conduct, which the Council consider to be essential to the existence of the Institution.

Annual Subscription.

4th, The ultimate suggestion is to call upon the Proprietors and the public to subscribe a small sum annually in support of the Institution. This should be perfectly voluntary. A book should be provided, in which all persons who were willing might inscribe their names; after which the collector would call annually upon them for the amount, in a manner similar to that adopted by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, until the subscribers withdrew their contributions, or until such subscriptions were no longer needed. The sum of 20*s*. annually would not be felt by any one; yet were 1000 persons to subscribe, this amount of £1000 per annum, which would be then obtained, would enable the Council successfully to prosecute the original design of the Institution.

Such are the principal among the schemes which have been considered and discussed by the Council, with a view to the support of the University. The last alone is that one which is certain; but they may all mutually assist each other; and there is nothing incompatible with the adoption of them all. The Council have rather desired to lay them fully before the

Proprietors, than to suggest their adoption of any particular scheme or combination of schemes, leaving the future proceedings to be decided upon by the Proprietors. The securities which the Council have to offer to them, that their bounties will not be misapplied, are to be found in the present management of the Institution; which not only proceeds with regularity and dispatch, but contains, by the check which one part of the government of the Institution has upon the other, and by the right of examination secured to the Proprietors, sufficient assurance that the governing bodies canno ong misconduct themselves in their various departments. This, together with the perfect unanimity which prevails among the Professors, and the eager desire they manifest on every occasion for the success of the Institution, furnish the grounds on which the Council come forward to require this support from the Proprietors.

(By Order of the Council.)

THOMAS COATES,

SECRETARY.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance at Bankers' on the 1st of Jan. 1832...	.....			550	0	7
Third Instalment	70	0	0			
Fourth Ditto	120	0	0			
Fifth Ditto	110	0	0			
Sixth Ditto.....	190	0	0			
Seventh Ditto.....	245	0	0			
Eighth Ditto.....	245	0	0			
Last Ditto.....	129	10	0			
				1109	10	0
Donations	.....			150	0	0
Forfeited Shares	.....			25	0	0
Students' Boxes	3	8	0			
Transfer of Shares	10	19	0			
				14	7	0
Proportion of Fees received from Students	1904	3	9			
School.....	303	10	0			
				2207	13	9
School Account	.....			32	0	0
Loan Account	.....			1100	0	0
				5188	11	4

PAYMENTS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
First Deposit	.....	320 15 0	
Second Instalment	.....	40 0 0	
			360 15 0
Rates and Taxes, Parochial, Paving and Assessed, and Water	.....	.....	226 6 9
General Purposes.			
Insurance	.....	65 0 0	
Printing	.....	37 5 6	
Advertisements	.....	97 17 0	
Buildings	.....	442 0 0	
House Repairs	83 3 5		
Furniture	27 7 8		
Furniture Repairs	31 0 7		
House Carpenter	84 17 6		
		226 9 2	
Library	.....	57 1 1	
Stationery	6 1 3		
Postages	9 11 11		
Stamps	0 10 0		
		16 3 2	
House Steward's Expenses	30 12 1		
Miscellaneous	189 17 6		
		220 9 7	
Distribution of Prizes	.....	116 2 0	
			1278 7 6
Fuel and Light.			
Candles, &c.	.....	2 19 0	
Coals, Coke, &c.	.....	181 11 6	
Chimney Sweeper	.....	6 13 6	
Gas	.....	28 8 6	
			219 12 6
Rent of late Warden's House	.....	.....	74 19 1
Medical School.			
Collection for Medical School	.....	411 3 10	
Museum of Materia Medica	.....	0 9 3	
Dissecting Room	.....	102 9 9	
Botany	.....	50 0 0	
			564 2 10
G. S. Pattison	.....	.....	100 0 0
Interest Account	.....	.....	9 9 6
General School.			
Apparatus for Natural Philosophy	.....	.....	20 4 7
School.			
Fittings up	.....	748 14 2	
General Expenses	.....	76 0 6	
			824 14 8
Salaries.			
Secretary	.....	275 0 0	
Accountant	.....	125 0 0	
Curator of Anatomy	.....	150 0 0	
Curator of Natural Philosophy	.....	56 5 0	
Assistant in Office	.....	6 0 0	
Clerk in Office	.....	13 0 0	
			625 5 0
Annual Domestics	.....	507 6 0	
Sessional	.....	230 19 0	
			738 5 0
Balances.			
Smith, Payne, & Smith	.....	73 15 8	
Coutts & Co.	.....	37 4 5	
Cash in hand	.....	35 8 10	
			146 8 11
			5188 11 4

Comparative Statement of the Estimated Expenditure of the Session 1832, *and of the Actual Expenditure for the same period.*

	Estimate.			Real Expenditure.			Estimated Expenditure of Session 1832-33.		
ORDINARY EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rates and Taxes	245	9	4	243	4	3	245	9	4
GENERAL PURPOSES.									
Insurance	65	0	0	65	0	0	65	0	0
Water	42	0	0	42	0	0	42	0	0
Coals, Firing, and Sweeper	262	0	0	218	18	6	262	0	0
Gas, Oil, and Lighting	120	0	0	133	12	0	120	0	0
Printing (this includes £25 for a Lithographic Machine)	80	0	0	137	0	4	80	0	0
Advertisements	200	0	0	251	19	6	200	0	0
Prizes	200	0	0	189	6	0	200	0	0
House Repairs, and Furniture	250	0	0	253	17	4	250	0	0
Library, Binding, &c.	30	0	0	154	19	4	30	0	0
Stationery, and Postages	50	0	0	45	9	1	50	0	0
SALARIES.									
Secretary, One Year	300	0	0	225	0	0	200	0	0
Accountant, ditto	200	0	0	162	10	0	200	0	0
Assistant Clerk, ditto	52	0	0	52	0	0	65	0	0
House Domestics, ditto	254	6	0	307	12	0	254	6	0
Assistant Librarian, ditto	80	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	0
Curator of Anatomy	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0
Curator of Natural Philosophy	75	0	0	75	0	0	75	0	0
Porter of Museum of Anatomy	52	0	0	52	0	0	52	0	0
Sessional Servants	240	0	0	251	18	6	240	0	0
Medical School:									
Supply for Dissecting Room	120	0	0	133	1	1	30	0	0
Porter to ditto	42	0	0	52	0	0	42	0	0
Museum	140	0	0	122	15	6	140	0	0
Incidental Expenses	100	4	8	71	2	6	100	4	8
School, Current Expenses for two terms (this could not have been estimated)	.....			47	14	6	180	0	0
Total ordinary Expenditure	3400	0	0	3568	0	5	3403	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.									
Mr. Pattison	200	0	0	200	0	0			
School (explained in the Report, p. 8)	500	0	0	1208	13	4			
Dr. Carswell (ought to have been included in the previous Estimate; it is mentioned in the body of the Report)	300	0	0	300	0	0			
Grant to Professor of Comparative Anatomy	.....			50	0	0			
Purchase of Apparatus for one of the Medical Classes	.....			40	0	0			
Fees on Charter	.....			167	0	0			
Fees of Students yielded in small Classes	.....			46	0	0			
Paving: Extraordinary rate for paving Gower Place	.....			65	4	0			
Total Expenditure	4400	0	0	5644	17	9			

Attendances of the Members of Council, and of the Committee of Management, elected the 29th February, 1832.

	Note.—There have been Meetings of			
	Council. 17	Committee of Management. 46	Special Committee. 4	Total. 67
Names of Council.				
Baring, W. B.	1	.....	.....	1
Brougham, Lord	.....	.....	.....	.....
Booth, James	11	37	.....	48
Bostock, Dr.	12	42	.....	54
Duckworth, Samuel	9	.....	.....	9
Ebrington, Viscount	4	.....	.....	4
Goldsmid, I. L.	10	29	.....	39
King, Lord	2	.....	.....	2
Macaulay, Zachary	6	.....	.....	6
Marshall, William	5	.....	3	8
Merivale, J. H.	4	.....	.....	4
Mill, James	1	.....	.....	1
Romilly, John	13	33	.....	46
Sandon, Viscount	1	.....	.....	1
Smith, John	1	.....	.....	1
Somerset, Duke of	9	.....	1	10
Strutt, Edward	7	.....	4	11
Sturch, William	4	.....	.....	4
Tooke, William	13	29	.....	42
Tulk, C. A.	10	.....	.....	10
Vigors, N. A.	9	.....	.....	9
Warburton, Henry	6	.....	.....	6
Waymouth, Henry	10	.....	.....	10
Wilson, Thomas	6	.....	.....	6

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